

# **DEEP BLACK**

## **The CIA's Secret Drug Wars**

*Is the ongoing  
'War on  
Drugs' merely  
a smokescreen  
for the CIA's  
own drugs  
empire?*

**Part 2**

by David G. Guyatt © 1997

All correspondence c/- NEXUS Office  
55 Queens Road  
East Grinstead, W. Sussex RH19 1BG  
United Kingdom

Telephone/Fax: +44 (0)1702 217523  
E-mail: david.g7@ukonline.co.uk

### **BACKGROUND TO US INVOLVEMENT IN DOPE TRAFFICKING**

**T**he history of how the US became involved in narcotics trafficking dates back more than 150 years. Prominent families of great wealth—often members of secret societies such as Yale's secretive Order of the Skull and Bones—pounced on the opium trade to generate wealth and influence. One of the founding families of the Skull and Bones were the Russells. To this day, the Russell Trust is the legal entity of the Order of the Skull and Bones.

In 1823, Samuel Russell established Russell and Company. He acquired his opium supplies in Turkey and smuggled them to China aboard fast clippers. By 1830, Russell bought out the Perkins opium syndicate of Boston and established the main opium smuggling enterprise to Connecticut. His man in Canton was Warren Delano, Jr—grandfather of Franklin Roosevelt who was US President prior to and during the World War II years. Other Russell partners included the Coolidge, Perkins, Sturgis, Forbes and Low families.

By 1832 Samuel Russell's cousin, William Huntington, formed the first US chapter of the Order of the Skull and Bones. He attracted members to the Order from the most powerful and influential American families. The membership roster read like a who's who of America: Lord, Whitney, Taft, Jay, Bundy, Harriman, Weyerhauser, Pinchot, Rockefeller, Goodyear, Sloane, Simpson, Phelps, Pillsbury, Perkins, Kellogg, Vanderbilt, Bush and Lovett, to name some of the more prominent.

Significantly, Skull and Bonesmen have always had a very close and enduring association with the US intelligence community. Former US President and Bonesman George Bush was Director of Central Intelligence in 1975-76. The intelligence connection unsurprisingly dates back to Yale College, where four Yale graduates formed part of the "Culper Ring", one of the first US intelligence operations, established in great secrecy by George Washington to gather vital intelligence on the British throughout the War of Independence.

By 1903, Yale's Divinity School had established a number of schools and hospitals throughout China. Mao Zedong was a member of the staff. By the 1930s, such was the clout of Yale's Chinese connection that US intelligence called on "Yale in China" to assist them in intelligence operations.<sup>1</sup>

Interestingly, the by-product of opium, heroin, was a trade name of the Bayer company that launched its highly addictive product in 1898 and is still a world leader in the pharmaceutical industry. Heroin and cocaine were legally available for purchase until they were outlawed by the League of Nations—the forerunner to the United Nations—and the USA in the 1920s. Following prohibition, consumption of these drugs began to spiral. Even so, the war years 1939-46 saw addiction virtually eradicated in Europe and North America—a happy state of affairs that would not last long.

### **THEN ALONG CAME THE VIETNAM WAR**

Indo-China, much of which was under French control or influence from the mid-19th century, was captured by the Japanese during World War II. At the conclusion of the War, France regained influence over Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Thailand. But independence movements had begun fighting to evict the French. This ultimately resulted in the 1954 Viet Minh-orchestrated battle of Dien Bien Phu which resulted in French defeat and eventual withdrawal from Indo-China. They were to be immediately replaced by the United States.

In the interim, the French had developed a wide-ranging intelligence apparatus throughout the region, financed by opium. Maurice Belleux, former head of SDECE, the French

equivalent of the CIA, confirmed this during a remarkably frank interview with historian Professor Alfred McCoy. Belleux told McCoy that "French military intelligence had all their covert operations from the control of the Indo-China drug trade". This covered the French Colonial War from 1946 through to 1954.

Belleux revealed how this worked. French paratroopers fighting with hill tribes scattered throughout the region collected raw opium and transported it aboard French military aircraft to Saigon where it was handed over to the Sino-Vietnamese Mafia for distribution. Also heavily engaged in the opium traffic were the Corsican crime syndicates that shipped opium to Marseille, France, for refining into heroin. From there it was distributed to Europe and the United States, the network becoming known as "the French Connection". It was a case of the underworld working hand-in-glove with the French Government—with both benefiting financially from the joint arrangement. The shared profits were channelled through central bank accounts under French military-intelligence control. The SDECE master-spy closed his interview by stating that he believed the CIA "had taken over all French assets and were pursuing something of the same policy".<sup>2</sup>

The term "Vietnam War" is something of a misnomer. More correctly, the US involvement in the entire region should be called the "South-East Asia War". While the fighting in Vietnam reached the media on a daily basis, the secret war in Cambodia, Laos and Thailand remained secret and continued right through the 1980s. This was the CIA's own hot little war, fought with the assistance of local tribesmen and 'off-the-books' American soldiers and airmen—who, once captured, were abandoned by a chillingly ungrateful and cynical secret government.<sup>3</sup>

The US military strategy in Vietnam was unique. Although the Americans had military superiority, with the ability to win the war in approximately one year, they were expressly forbidden from doing so by US foreign policy makers. This doctrine was spelled out in National Security Council Memorandum 68, which was the template for the Cold War. This was the same policy that forbade

Allied victory in Korea—as explained by Colonel Philip Corso, former Head of Special Projects Branch, Intelligence Division, Far East Command, in testimony to Congress in 1996. Upon returning from Korea, Corso was assigned to the Operations Coordinating Board of the White House National Security Council, where he discovered the "no win" policy. He was appalled by it.<sup>4</sup>

But if winning militarily was not a US objective, securing control of the region's opium production most certainly was. Little time passed before the CIA had a stranglehold on the opium trade. This resulted in a massive increase in opium production followed by a surge in heroin addiction in North America and Western Europe. Paralleling this was an enormous growth in heroin addicts amongst US combat troops in Vietnam. Fully one-third of all combat forces were hooked on "China white"—courtesy of the men from Spooksville, Virginia.<sup>5</sup>

Drug dealing was rampant amongst South Vietnamese military commanders. One of the principal figures was General Dang Van Quang, the Military and Security Assistant to President Nguyen Van Thieu. Quang developed a network of dope trafficking via Vietnamese Special Forces operating in Laos.

Laos, a CIA fiefdom, was a principal opium producer under the nominal control of General Vang Pao, leader of the Meo tribesman fighting the CIA's secret war. Vang Pao would collect raw opium grown throughout northern Laos and transport it aboard the CIA's "Air America" helicopters to Long Thien.

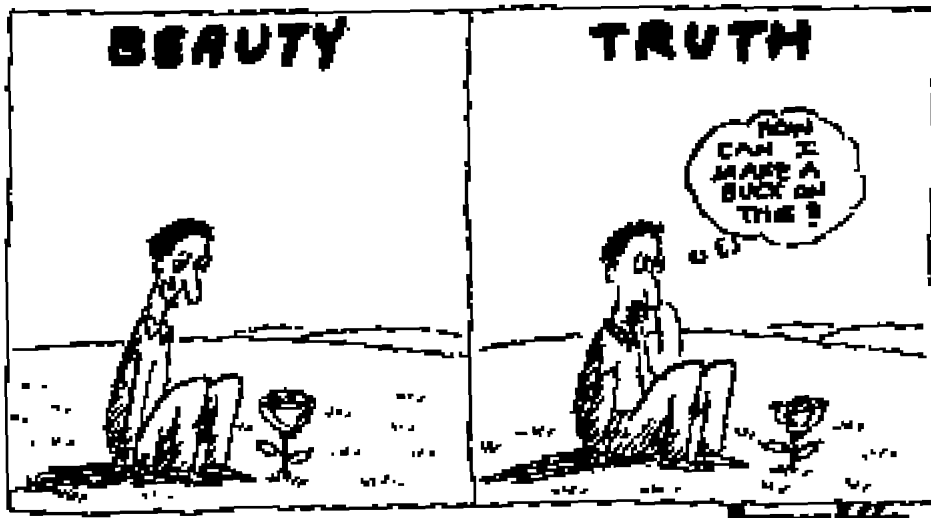
A massive, sprawling US-built complex, Long Thien was known as "Spook Heaven" by some and "Alternate 20" by others. It was here that General Pao's raw opium was processed into top-grade No. 4 China white heroin. At this point, direct CIA involvement in the 'product' ceased.

Meanwhile, the CIA provided Vang Pao with his own airline—known to insiders as "Air Opium"—that would transport the drugs to Saigon, landing at the giant US military Ton Son Nut Air Base. Thereafter, part of the bulk was divvied up among Quang's network for sale to US servicemen hooked on the drug. The rest

was shipped to the Corsican syndicate in Marseille for delivery to Cuba—a trans-shipment point controlled by Florida Mafia boss Santos Trafficante—and thence to the United States. A regular variation of the delivery route occurred when sealed bags of heroin were stitched inside the dead bodies of GIs returning home for military burial.

Back at home, US policy-makers didn't give a flying damn about the growing drug problem among US servicemen. This view of disregard was best stated by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger who told *Washington Post* reporters Woodward and Bernstein that "military men are dumb, stupid animals to be used as pawns for foreign policy".<sup>6</sup>

**But if winning militarily [in Vietnam] was not a US objective, securing control of the region's opium production most certainly was. Little time passed before the CIA had a stranglehold on the opium trade.**



We may also pose a related chain of thought in this respect. If military men are "dumb, stupid animals" to be used and abused as "pawns for foreign policy", are ordinary taxpaying citizens viewed any differently when it comes to the wholesale supply of heroin to America's cities? An addicted population arguably caters more than adequately to one of the requirements of NSC 68: to establish "domestic tranquillity".<sup>7</sup>

In any event, the proceeds from dope sales were laundered through the Nugan Hand Bank in Australia and used to finance the CIA's secret war throughout the region.

Following the US-backed invasion of Cambodia in May 1970, another heroin pipeline was established. Previously inaccessible regions of Cambodia which were ideal for opium cultivation were immediately brought on-line. The smuggling pipeline was operated by the Vietnamese Navy which had established bases at Phnom Penh and throughout the Mekong River. Within a week of the Cambodian incursion, an armada of 140 Vietnamese and US Navy craft, under the command of Captain Nyugen Thaanh Chau, crossed into Cambodia. This was "hailed as a 'tactical coup' and a great 'military humanitarian fleet'". The armada immediately went to work smuggling "vast quantities of opium and heroin into South Vietnam".<sup>8</sup>

After the US withdrawal from South Vietnam, General Quang, said to be the biggest pusher in South Vietnam, quietly relocated to Montreal, Canada, via the US Army's military base, Fort Chaffee, in Arkansas. Quang's entry to Canada is said to have resulted from quiet but intense pressure from the United States Government.

#### **BUILDING MARKETS: ERADICATING COMPETITION**

The apparent face-value dichotomy between the CIA's international, decades-long dope trade and the Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA) "War on Drugs" is illusory. During a radio interview in 1991, Prof. Alfred McCoy outlined what he called "the institutional relationship between the DEA and the CIA". Back in the 1930s the Federal Bureau of Narcotics (FBN), the forerunner of the DEA, was established to curtail the use and sale of narcotics. The FBN was the only US agency that had agents working in covert roles prior to WWII. With the arrival of WWII, key agents from the FBN were transferred to the newly established Office of Strategic Services (OSS), the forerunner of the CIA, to teach OSS personnel the "clandestine arts". This relationship continues to present times, McCoy states. The result is that where the CIA is running drug operations in various parts of the world, the DEA officially goes to sleep.<sup>9</sup>

This has led to the realisation that the DEA is principally tasked with prohibiting the flow of drugs from other than "CIA-approved" sources, and that successive US "War on Drugs" programs are, *de facto*, engaged in killing off the competition. Whether this is purposeful policy or not, the result is clearly the same. Taken to its logical conclusion, CIA-approved and protected traffickers will increasingly gain greater and greater control over the global dope business, making the US Government the

biggest dope peddler in the world. Meanwhile, some believe this has already occurred and was always part of the long-term plans drawn up by covert policy makers as they cast jealous eyes toward the planet's raw materials—narcotics being one of the most profitable.

Heroin entering the United States was produced by two principal opium monopolies: those controlled by the CIA in South-East Asia, and those from Turkey, a close US ally. When US President Richard Nixon declared his "War on Drugs" in 1973, this closed the Turkish connection that flowed through Marseille under the control of the Corsican crime syndicates. This created an ever greater demand for heroin produced in the Golden Triangle region of South-East Asia, especially Burma.

Earlier, in 1949, this region had become an armed redoubt for fleeing Chinese nationalist forces under the command of Chiang Kai-shek, following their rout by Mao's Red Army. The CIA established a massive support operation that used these former Chinese forces to collect intelligence inside China, engage in pitched battles with communist forces and act as a "trip-wire" to a

feared communist invasion of South-East Asia. To finance this secret little war, the CIA required the type of black funds that come from the large-scale sale of narcotics. It was there that the old OSS "China hands" did their duty by turning the region into the largest single opium producer in the world, accounting for close to 1,000 tons by 1961. Today, the Burmese "growing fields" remain under the watchful control of the CIA-backed warlord, Khun Sa.

#### **KHUN SA'S HEROIN PIPELINE**

It is here that our story comes full circle.

In Part One we revealed the contents of an affidavit signed by Colonel Edward P. Cutolo regarding his direct knowledge of and involvement in US military-sanctioned cocaine trafficking from Bogotá, Colombia, to Panama. The senior US Special Forces commanding officer of the entire Southern Command region at that time was Lt Colonel James "Bo" Gritz.

Bo Gritz was one of those who quietly involved himself in the investigation of Cutolo's death and those of other officers, and was also a long-time campaigner for US Missing-in-Action/

Prisoners of War (MIA/POWs) from the Vietnam era.

Gritz was informed by Ross Perot that three American POWs were being held by Khun Sa and that the warlord had agreed to hand them over. Via high-level contacts in the Chinese Government, Perot made arrangements for gaining access to Khun Sa's headquarters in the remote hills of Shanland. But Gritz, knowing he could get in and out a lot faster by utilising his network of contacts in the region, set off in November 1986 with a few hand-picked ex-Special Forces men.

It took Gritz and his team three days to negotiate their way through the wild and remote territory of Shanland. Eventually Gritz met with a bewildered Khun Sa who told him there had never been any US POWs. However, during their conversation Gritz asked why Khun Sa was so heavily involved in opium, pointing out how many problems this ultimately caused in

**Following the  
US-backed invasion of  
Cambodia in May 1970,  
another heroin pipeline  
was established.  
Previously inaccessible  
regions of Cambodia  
which were ideal for  
opium cultivation were  
immediately brought  
on-line.**

America. The reply was astonishing. Khun Sa stated that his entire opium supply—approx. 900 tons per year, at the time—was bought by the US Government. The warlord then stated he wanted to change production as he hated opium, and if Gritz could get the US to provide just one-tenth of what it spent in the War on Drugs in the region, he would shift production to other crops.

An amazed Gritz took this suggestion back to the US Government and was further amazed to learn that the offer was spurned. The former Green Beret Colonel was also warned that he would become a target of US dirty tricks if he didn't back away from the opium subject. Ignoring these threats, Gritz travelled back to Burma five months later, in May 1987, for a second meeting with Khun Sa. This time he took a video recorder and asked Khun Sa to name the names of those responsible, on camera.

Khun Sa instructed his secretary to read the names from his diary, but stipulated that the names he would reveal were old ones and not those with whom he was presently doing business. The US Government officer responsible for buying the opium crop was Richard Armitage, a high-level and well-known administration official. Armitage was working, the secretary read, with an individual named Santos Trafficante who operated as Armitage's "traffic manager". Gritz was well aware of who Trafficante was: the legendary Florida "Boss" of the Mafia.

During a 1991 lecture, Gritz pointed out the economics of Khun Sa's heroin pipeline to the US. The warlord was paid \$300,000 per ton by the US Government, but the product sold on the street for \$1 million per pound. "No one wants him out of business", Gritz observed wryly.

Gritz said that on his return to America in 1987 he attempted to get someone in the administration, including Vice-President George Bush, to take note of his information. His approaches were again forcefully spurned.

As a gesture of goodwill to the US Government, Khun Sa wrote a letter, dated 15 March 1988, to George Bush, offering him, free and gratis, one ton of "No. 4 pure Asian heroin". This was the warlord's way of offering an incentive for the US to reach an agreement aimed at converting production from opium to another crop. Bush didn't respond to the letter, and the response of the US State Department was "no interest".

Disgusted, Gritz began actively campaigning to alert Americans just what their government has been doing in their name. This eventually resulted in Gritz being arraigned on criminal charges for using a false passport during one of his visits to Burma. Pleading guilty to the charge, but pointing out that this was standard procedure in the world of "black operations", he was found innocent by the jury.

Since then, Gritz has become an outspoken critic of successive governments and their duplicitous, secret policies, and as a consequence has suffered at the hands of a wretchedly biased media.

Despite this, Gritz's central story has not been abandoned. Others have taken up the call from behind the scenes. Quiet investigations into the hidden activities of Richard Armitage began in earnest.

## THE SPY DRUG-MEISTER

An immensely powerful "insider", Armitage had arranged for Colonel Dave Brown to be placed next to the President Reagan as a military liaison on a daily basis. The purpose of this move was, in the words of one individual familiar with these events, to "subtly influence his thinking daily". Moreover, "other actions of this type had been instituted in key departments and agencies".<sup>10</sup>

With President Reagan effectively muzzled, Armitage and his small coterie of Washington movers and shakers believed they were untouchable. To a large extent they were.

Already the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Armitage was nominated in February 1989, following Bush's presidential election victory, to become Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs. This move was blocked and, instead, Armitage was nominated for the post of Secretary of the Army.

Behind the scenes, a virtual war was in progress as the Department of Justice and the FBI fought to indict Armitage for his narcotics and other criminal activities. These measures were powerfully resisted by Attorney General Thornburg, a political appointee of President Bush.

Significantly, however, Armitage was also under scrutiny by Federal investigators working for the President's Commission on Organized Crime, which had a focus on foreign-organised criminal activity in gambling and drug trafficking. This resulted from Armitage's close association with a Vietnamese woman, Ngdyet Tui (Nanette) O'Rourke.

O'Rourke was at the centre of an extremely large-scale gambling ring operated by US-based Vietnamese. She was awarded US citizenship—according to one source, under "highly suspect circumstances". She was also suspected of being a prostitute. As investigators developed their case, they came to believe that Armitage's association with O'Rourke dated back to his service in Vietnam, when he is thought to have operated a shady bar with her in Saigon. There were also suspicions that O'Rourke operated as Armitage's "courier".

Another source who was involved in these investigations noted that "nearly every Vietnamese woman involved in major gambling operations on the east coast [USA] is married to an American who is either CIA or has connections to the Agency"—including O'Rourke's husband.

Meanwhile, yet another investigator who believed Armitage was "dirty" was frustrated in his investigations by Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci and other powerful patrons. In 1975, during Armitage's CIA tour in Vietnam, Carlucci was the No. 2 man in the CIA.

Because of the numerous high-level obstructions, investigations into Armitage's criminal activities were curtailed, but not before some damaging information had been gathered. Not least of this was Armitage's special relationship with O'Rourke. Investigators discovered a photo, believed to have been taken professionally, showing a naked O'Rourke posing in her bedroom with a partly undressed Armitage. This, and other factors, led investigators and, in fact, some very influential political insiders, to conclude

**The US Government officer responsible for buying the opium crop was Richard Armitage, a high-level and well-known administration official.**

**Armitage was working with an individual named Santos Trafficante who operated as Armitage's "traffic manager".**

that O'Rourke was really working for North Vietnamese intelligence, and that the photo had been used to blackmail Armitage into becoming a spy.<sup>11</sup>

Such was the strength of the information developed on Armitage that he was forced to abandon his nomination for Secretary of the Army and, indeed, all other official US Government posts. Subsequently, US Defense officials stated privately that Armitage would never again be permitted to darken the doors of the Department of Defense.

Known as "Mr Phu" (literally meaning "Mr Rich") amongst the Vietnamese community, Armitage, despite his disgrace, was still able to count on the enormous power of his political patrons and managed to avoid criminal prosecution. Knowing far too much about US Government "dirt" during the previous three decades provided him with an instant "do not go to jail" card.

It is estimated that by 1991-92 the annual opium crop from Khun Sa's region of the Golden Triangle had reached a staggering 3,000 tons. Whereas it had always been difficult to convey the goods due to mountainous terrain, a high-speed tarmac road was built, allowing trucks to move the drugs at high speed to government-run airports in Thailand. From there, refined heroin was directly to the US and other Western destinations.

If Frank Carlucci, formerly No. 2 in the CIA hierarchy, was one of Armitage's principal "protectors" during his "difficult" years, we can also legitimately ask who else might have been protecting

the disgraced one-time CIA officer. Unsurprisingly perhaps, George Bush reigned as the CIA's No. 1 honcho following his appointment by President Gerald Ford as Director, Central Intelligence in 1975. This might make for a small world, but clearly a very dirty one, too.

... the CIA's ongoing activities on behalf of a small clique of powerful individuals clearly confirm the existence of a secret government ...

In the final analysis, the CIA's ongoing activities on behalf of a small clique of powerful individuals clearly confirm the existence of a secret government that uses democratic structure as little more than a useful façade to hide behind. Drugs, a phenomenally profitably product, have financed much of the secret government's covert activities. Weapons, too, are another useful and highly profitable tool, funded from the public purse. The overriding yet covert policy, apparently, is to continually create nasty wars overseas and at the same time keep the folks back home

drugged up to their eyeballs, or rather, those sections of society that are viewed as bothersome adjuncts to the self-elected elite masters who rule from the shadows.

The kicker to the whole story is not just that it's done in *your* name and the name of freedom and democracy, with captivating slogans that mean less than nothing to those who utter them, but it's *your* money, *your* tax dollars that continue to finance the entire scam. Maybe this is one reason why the slang term for "drugs" is "dope".

Continued on page 32

## DRUGS AND THE MEDIA: UNMENTIONABLE SECRETS

When Gary Webb, an enterprising and courageous investigative reporter for the San Jose *Mercury News*, published his story in August 1996, powerful shockwaves rumbled east across the US for the best part of a year. Webb had spent a year peeling away the nasty secret of crack cocaine and how it came to prominence in Los Angeles.

The three-part article was titled "The Dark Alliance" and it named names—especially former senior figures in the CIA-backed Contra movement. Webb expected and received the wholehearted support of his editor and fellow *Mercury News* reporters. The newspaper even dedicated a website to the series of articles and published electronic copies of important corroborating documents. Meanwhile, the shock waves reached Washington, DC. Unstoppable, they flowed onwards to Langley, Virginia—home of the Central Intelligence Agency.

In time, an even more disturbing counter-shockwave rolled back westwards from Washington, DC, picking up impetus from Langley. Gary Webb had uttered the unutterable. He had spoken a simple truth—a truth, moreover, that was already well known to a great many journalists, politicians, academics, military officers, intelligence personnel and other insiders for decades past. The truth spoken was that the CIA had engaged in the wholesale distribution of illegal drugs.

Within a year, Webb's colleagues at the *Mercury News* reversed their earlier support and began to denounce him. Such was the power of the signal returning from the east coast that many other journalists on the *Mercury News* began to fear that their career advancement—especially to the more prestigious news corporations of America—might be ruined. It was a classic case of guilt by association. Worse still, Webb's previously stalwart editor also denounced him and published an editorial in the *Mercury News*, saying the quality of Webb's corroboration of "The Dark Alliance" series was poor. The clear message was that the truth that was spoken had in fact not been spoken. Orwell called this "double-speak".

For daring to speak the truth, Webb was punished by being re-assigned to a small-town, backwater office of *Mercury News*, far away from the limelight of head office. Webb kept his job, or at least a kind of living-death voodoo concoction of a job. No one can blame Webb for accepting the posting: he had a family to feed, and under the circumstances his chances of securing another job elsewhere in the media were surely limited. The editor clearly also kept his job, but we can and must blame him for rendering journalistic integrity to Caesar. Some of Webb's erstwhile colleagues have meanwhile no doubt moved on to higher and better positions in those all-too-desirable national news corporations. Here they may write copy all day, on any subject they choose—so long as it is not one of the unmentionable subjects. Without an independent and courageous Fourth Estate, there is no protection against the subtle and consistent campaign to destroy democracy in all but name.

When Webb first set out on his life-changing investigation, he was blissfully unaware of the enormous threat he would soon pose to the national security and political establishments of the United States. His story revealed a sinister policy that dated back to WWII: the covert US control of the global illegal drugs industry, spanning four decades. This was just one of a great many unpalatable secrets that the secret government did not want told. There are many others.<sup>12</sup>

**Endnotes:**

1. The Yale material has been liberally extracted from Kris Millegan's excellent essay, "Everything you wanted to know about Skull and Bones but were afraid to ask". Other first-class material is available in Paul Goldstein's and Jeffrey Steinberg's *George Bush, Skull and Bones and the New World Order*. Both are available on the Internet only, so far as I am aware.
2. Prof. Alfred McCoy, quoting from a private interview with Maurice Belleux, in an interview with radio host Paul DiRienzo on 9 November 1991.
3. For a detailed analysis of the connection between drugs and MIA/POWs, see *Kiss the Boys Goodbye*, by Jensen-Stevenson & Stevenson (Bloomsbury, UK, 1990; Futura, 1992).
4. See Corso's 17 September 1996 testimony to the US House Subcommittee on Military Personnel. "The 'no win' policy was contained in NSC 68, NSC 68/2 and NSC 135/3," Corso told congressmen, adding that "the basis for this policy was in directives ORE 750, NIE 2, 2/1, 2/2, 10 and 11. We called it the 'fig-leaf policy'."
5. Figure quoted by Prof. Alfred McCoy during his radio interview with Paul DiRienzo on 9 November 1991.
6. See *Kiss the Boys Goodbye* by Jensen-Stevenson & Stevenson (Futura, 1992, p. 97).

7. National Security Council Memorandum 68, 14 April 1950. This document outlined the US requirement resulting in the Cold War.
8. Confidential papers in this writer's possession.
9. Paul DiRienzo's radio interview with Prof. Alfred McCoy, 9 November 1991.
10. Excerpted from a letter addressed to Senator Paul Laxalt, dated 27 April 1987.
11. I am reliably informed that Ross Perot was one of those who believed Armitage was a North Vietnamese spy.
12. The moral to Webb's story is don't expect the major media to inform you of what is really going on in the world—they won't. To paraphrase Walter Matthau's one-liner, uttered to perfection in the movie *JFK*, "These dogs don't hunt"—leastways, not anymore. Today, the old media 'bloodhound' is curled up on a rug in front of the salary fire. His muscles have wasted, his belly is full, his nose has forgotten how to twitch, and his leg-twitching dreams are of earlier days.

**Author's Note:**

The author is indebted to Ross Milosevich, a former staffer at the Australian Embassy, Washington, DC, for his able assistance. Ross has travelled extensively in South-East Asia in connection with the POW/MIA issue and has gathered a great deal of useful information and insight into the trafficking of narcotics.

**About the Author:**

Following a 28-year career as a professional international banker based in the City of London, David Guyatt now pursues a career writing in a variety of media, including TV and film fiction as well as researching and producing factual material for TV documentaries and feature articles. He is a regular contributor not only to NEXUS but to *Fortean Times*, *The X Factor*, Earthpulse Press, and the investigative journal *Lobster*.

In addition to his commercial writing, David has prepared background papers on anti-personnel electromagnetic weapons for the International Committee on the Red Cross (ICRC), as well as for Scientists for Global Responsibility. He has also written for the World Development Movement on his "insider" knowledge of international weapons financing.

David was engaged as an expert consultant for the two-part *World in Action* TV documentary, broadcast in UK in April 1997, that exposed Britain's weapons trail to Indonesia, and assisted Swiss TV in a documentary on non-lethal weapons, also broadcast in early 1997.

Presently, David is collaborating with a leading British TV producer on a number of major television documentaries, and is also writing a factual book, following two years' investigation into the revelatory gold bullion story that dates back to before World War II.